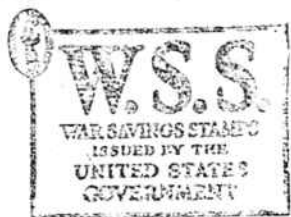


Highland Recorder

SUBSCRIPTION
\$1 A YEAR IF PAID IN ADVANCE
1 50 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE

Issued every Friday morning by
H. B. WOOD.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
Member Virginia Press Association

We are not responsible for expressions or views of correspondents.
Entered at the Monterey postoffice as second-class matter
MONTEREY, VA., JULY 26, 1918



Retreat Unendurable

That French commander who sent word to an American general in command of forces south of the Marne last Monday that it was expected, after severe fighting, the Americans would retire and not undertake counter offensive until they had been rested, should be sought out and reprimanded. If this is the type of action that has prevailed, no wonder is it that American aggression has been placed in such sharp contrast, for its superiority over that of the French or the British.

Nothing is ever easier for an army to acquire than the habit of retreat, and the American general absolutely refused to obey the order, but replied that it was unendurable to Americans to fail to do whatever was necessary to re-establish their position. They went forward in a counter-action at once, and carried their line much beyond the point from which the Americans and French had been driven. And now the reports are to the effect that the Americans are outflanking the Huns by the thousands wherever they are fighting; and are leaving Hun dead in mounds before their front. And this because they demand to fight, and fight to win, and fight aggressively, and will not be a party to any weak kneed policy of retirement and retreat in the face of the enemy—Ex.

Possibly no one can understand and appreciate this aggressive spirit more fully than the folks in the American home which the boys have left, and this impatience and dash will not be mistaken by them for recklessness or foolhardiness. Our boys are far from home; they have gone over there for a specific purpose, have a very unpleasant task to perform, and they want to be put on the job and kept busy until the work is done. The ties that bind them to the homeland are strong, and many who went willingly and assumed the responsible without a protest, have demands on them back home. In fact, we doubt not that many a big, sixfoot fighter, fearless, and brave will plead guilty to real home sickness now and then, and under such circumstances it will be surprising if they show a willingness to allow Fritz to make underground palaces fitted up with baths, card tables and everything modern and remain months after month while German militarists plan and scheme for future butchery.

War is a cruel, terrible, brutal state, abhorred and deplored by civilized people, but it has been thrust upon us, and even those who remain over here feel that they would like to join their sons and brothers in an open, hand-to-hand, death grapple that would soon end the needless carnage and administer a just punishment to those who deliberately and with sinister motives brought about this awful clash of arms.

Keep Jack Johnson roaring;
Keep the bird men soaring;
Turn the dugouts inside out,
Then go marching home.

That seems to be the spirit of the boys over there, while we "Keep the Home Fires Burning."

HIGHER QUALITY OF BUTTER

Article Made by Farmer Should Top the Market—Creamery Has Little Control of Cream.

There is no reason in the world why the farmer cannot make butter of higher quality than that made at the creamery, according to N. E. Olson, instructor in dairy husbandry in the Kansas state agricultural college.

"The farmer can keep his cream in excellent condition," says Mr. Olson, "while the creamery man has little control over the cream he buys—hence the farmers' butter should top the market."

"The first step in the making of good butter is the production of clean milk. If milk contains no putrefactive and gas-forming bacteria, butter can be produced which will be free from odors and which will not putrefy, if proper precautions are taken with the cream and with the butter after it is churned and packed."

AMERICANS AND FRENCH VICTORS

Germans Taken Completely by Surprise in Soissons Salient in Greatest Attack Since 1917.

ENEMY'S REAR IN PERIL

Americans Go Over the Top With a Cheer—Play Leapfrog With Foe. One Unit Advancing Under Barrage and Digging In.

On the French Front in France.—The French-American attack along the broad front north of the Marne was an absolute surprise. Many German officers were captured while asleep, and numbers of the men were taken while harvesting rye. The greatest stupefaction was created among all the enemy troops holding the lines at the suddenness of the attack. Some of the prisoners declare they had been told it was impossible for the allies to carry out an operation in the way of an offensive for some time.

Many tanks participated in the attack, having been able to take up their positions during the terrific storm which prevailed. The American troops, co-operating with their French comrades in the assault, did brilliant work. Around Courchamp, northwest of Chateau-Thierry, the German resistance was more obstinate than on any other part of the Paris line.

In this region the allies captured 18 cannons, numerous machine guns and large numbers of prisoners who have not yet been counted.

The allied troops showed wonderful spirits and advanced singing. A battalion of infantry crossed the river Savieres breast high in water.

The barrage fire preceded the waves of infantry, but one of the heaviest storms of this year drowned the noise of the shells. Most of the Germans had taken shelter in their dugouts from the deluge, and the entente allied troops were among them with grenades and bayonets before they had time to turn around.

The entente allied troops are displaying the utmost fervor in the attack, their desire being to strike a strong blow in return for the recent German assault.

Thousands of prisoners have been captured, including at least 4,000 by the Americans. Twenty villages have been taken, and in well informed military circles it is believed that unless the German higher command can summon quickly men and guns to stop the Franco-American advance the German armies now operating in the salient from Rheims to Soissons will be cut off.

In some quarters the confident prediction was made that these big German armies would be captured.

All reports from the front say that the French and American troops crashed into the enemy's position with the most unparalleled fury and that the Germans were carried off their feet by the dash of the attack. The German batteries and machine gun positions were cut to shreds by the intensity of the allied fire, and the defenders came swarming out in thousands with their hands in the air and the old German cry of "Kamerad" on their lips.

The French for the first time used their new "mosquito" tanks, and these did terrible execution among the Germans. Driving ahead of the infantry, turning, twisting, climbing over trenches and shell holes, they poured steady streams of lead into the gray clad ranks.

The plan of the attack is seen by military critics here to have been magnificent in its conception and of a boldness characteristic of General Foch. His design, observers believe, is the segregation of that entire group of German armies operating in the salient extending from Soissons to Rheims, which includes all the Germans now operating under the direction of the Crown Prince from Rheims to Chateau-Thierry, including the thousands along the Marne.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

Frederick Villiers, dean of war artists, says a succession of drives like that of the Americans and French would be a sure path to victory if carried far enough to form bases for overwhelming airplane attacks on the Rhine cities and Berlin.

Approximately 300,000 Americans are engaged in operation on Marne. The French and Americans have gained from two to five miles everywhere on the 25 miles front between the Aisne and the Marne.

The allies have reached a point menacing the most important German railway centers.

Secretary Baker, confirming that the Americans have begun a big counter drive against the Germans, says the American offensive may continue.

Colonel Roosevelt is officially notified by General Pershing that his son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, is missing. The message, however, holds out the hope that Quentin may have landed safely in the German lines and be held as a prisoner.

The absolute aerial supremacy of the French and Americans was of invaluable aid. British squadrons co-operated with the French and American fliers.

DON'T FORGET US

When you need anything in the line of neat and attractive printing.

Letters from our Soldier Boys

From Arlie Sweeker, a Crabbottom boy.

June 16, 1918

Dear Mother:

I should have written home before now but have been pretty busy for the past several days.

Before this time you have read in the papers about the Americans part in the big offensive recently begun by the Huns. You have read I'm sure several accounts of the marines and of one of the famous veteran regiments' good fighting. Can say that I've been with them nearly all the time they have been on the front. This is sure no sham battle. Tho it is not so bad now as it was a week ago. We have lost no men, tho several have been wounded and a good many of our cars hit. The last reports are that all the boys who were unfortunate enough to get hurt are making it fine. I would like to be free in writing but must limit myself.

As for myself I'm coming on fine. Came to the front with 578 and am still with it. Haven't been here so long but it seems like a month or two. As you know we drive the greater part of the time during the nights and it is pretty dark sometimes, especially thru woods and one has to keep on the lookout. Have had experience I shall not soon forget. Have seen "right much activity."

Do not worry, for I'm making it fine and enjoying good health. Am well satisfied, and I have many reasons to be glad that I'm in this service, not that it is easy for it is real work here.

A few days ago we had a very good trip gathering up rabbits, chickens, etc. Where the people have left their homes we can go and gather up anything we wish. Here we have good quarters; we live in a good house and have plenty to eat.

Your son,
Arlie

June 11, 1918

Dear Mother:

Received your and Emma's letters Sunday evening after supper. The envelope was badly worn and at one place was open. I thought the \$10 was stolen but when I opened it I found the check. I tried two different places to have it cashed, but failed. They won't cash a check over here unless a bank back in the States has a branch over here and it happens that the N. Y. bank hasn't any.

I took your letter and went down along the road and read it all to myself. Then I read Emma's and they both made me feel happy. Tell Emma I will answer her letter in a few days.

I got a letter from cousin Lillie Brown the 7th of this month, the first one I received from the States. She writes a splendid hand and her letters are always interesting.

You can have the Editor send the papers to the above address and if any changes are made I can let you know. I am real anxious to read their interesting columns again and especially Aunt Mary's letters.

Yesterday was a real cold rainy day and it is about the same today. I have on my winter clothes so you can imagine it isn't very warm.

We go out on long hikes and I still feel so tired that I think all the lubricating oil has escaped from my knee joints; but the great disadvantage I have is my big feet and it seems as if they were still spreading over a larger surface.

Mama, if you know any body from around home that is over here and know their address, please write it down in your next letter and maybe I can find them. I would be glad to meet some of my old time friends. I will try and write again next week, so will close for this time.

Your Soldier boy,
Privt. Cyrus W. Colaw.

John R. Slaven, son of the late Henry A. Slaven, tells of service at the front. He is an orphan, and writes to his friend and foster mother, Mrs. Jennie Gum, at Vanderpool.

June 15th, 1918.

Dear Mother,

I received your letter all O. K. and was sure delighted to hear from you. I am ashamed of myself for not writing you sooner but if you will forgive me this time I will try and do better from now on. I suppose you realize that I can't write as often as I could when I was in the States. I am now back in the rest camp for a few days; have been in the Trenches eight days, and am glad to say I came out safe and sound.

I would love to tell you more about the country but we are not supposed to write everything at the present time. I am having real good health at this time. The weather is simply fine, we are having but very little rain.

You were asking about Albert. We are still together, he is in F. Co. I see him most every day. I got a letter from Willie Benson. Said he was getting along fine.

You wanted to know if I was in need of any thing like smoking tobacco. No, I am glad to say, we get all the smoking tobacco and cigars arranged to have a little money on the side. I thank you just the same, if I should need any thing I would let you know.

Well I guess I have told you all the news I can at this time.

Will close by asking you to answer soon.

With love and best wishes to all,
I am as ever your Son,
John R. Slaven.

From A. R. Gum

June 23, 1918.

My Dear Mother,

I wrote you when I was down in Bordeaux, but on account of the envelope return address it was returned to me when I was in Northern France. I have seen quite a bit of France and it is the prettiest country and the best land I have ever traveled through. Only a few acres of poor land in weeks travel. This is the first Sunday for a month that I haven't been traveling. I was at Green Hill church this morning but not the kind we have in Highland. Heard a good sermon by a chaplain from another Battalion; our chaplain is in the hospital somewhere; he has been sick for nearly a month. As yet I have never been on sick call and this eve I feel like a three year old. Good health in the army is something to be thankful for, far more than on the outside. Nearly every one of our Co. is very hearty; all good eaters. There goes a bunch of empty cans now.

We are now in a beautiful country, very fertile, great grain raising section, and the finest grass country Crabbottom hasn't a thing on this part for grass, and it is far ahead for grain, altho it is much cooler here than it is there. The middle of the week I was in Northern France, tho it also is a grass and grain section. The southern part is all for grapes; and they grow to perfection. A stake to each vine and the vines no more than our tomatoes when stacked.

Hoover had a Sunday School book today from Doe Hill, Tex. "Now hast Christ risen from the dead." I have seen him nailed to the cross; three times today. Some of the finest Catholic Cemeteries through this country I ever saw.

I have never seen anything like it in the U. S. A. The church bell ringing this morning sure did make me think of home sweet home. Be it ever so humble there is no place like home. Altho I am O. K. here, and if I never return you will know I went down playing the game for you and my country, and I will have seen my part of the country. Have seen all kinds of ships and flying machines since I left the States. All kinds are around here. Saw John Slaven a few days ago, the first time since I left the States, and Hoover saw one of his home town boys. They were up at the station about 8 miles from here. Just behind our home is a field with the finest kind of short horn cows.

Lots of cattle in this section, very few in the southern part. Saw more this morning when I was on a walk than I had since I have been in France. The mode of living here is not like it is in the U. S. A. at all. Saw a lot of fine horses today. In my travels I have seen lots of shepherds. No fences through this country hardly at all, mostly hedges. There are fine roads running in all directions.

Stone or concrete buildings. It is all very different from our country. I have gotten quite a bit of mail but I write it all myself. I am hoping to hear from you soon. Had a pay day yesterday, 170 francs; will get quite a bit more next pay day. Quite a few changes taken place in our company just at this time. Mother, don't worry about me for a minute; since I left I have often thought Mother and my folks are worrying about me, and I am alright all the time.

Hoping you all are enjoying the best of health, with love to all,
I am your son,
Dutch.

From Willie Benson

June 22, 1918.

Dearest Mother;
I received your long looked for and most welcome letter yesterday and it certainly did seem really strange to get a letter from home again, for they are so few and far between, but nevertheless, I am always glad to get them, even though I don't get all you write me; for I never realized just what a letter from home meant to me until I came over here, and a few lines can certainly make a fellow feel good, and he seems to take more interest in everything for a while.

I have only gotten one letter from you that had been censored and there was nothing taken out of it. I don't know whether my letters all get to you or not, but I don't try to write anything that I think is not permissible, for we are not allowed to write anything pertaining to any military actions or plans, so I am not permitted to tell you what I am doing, or in what branch of service I am working.

You knew before I left the States to what branch of service I belonged and what I expected to train for. Am now trying to accomplish what I started out for, but have not quite completed it yet, but think I will within a short time.

I have been getting the Recorder pretty regularly for the past few weeks and even though there is but very little of interest in it to the ones at home, it is quite interesting to me and seems almost like a letter from home.

I was somewhat surprised to see Highland have such an over subscription to the third Liberty Loan, but the Highland boys here feel very proud that we have those at home, who can't be at the battle front themselves, but are willing to do anything they can for the ones who are there and help send more just at the time they are needed most, that when the crisis of the world war comes, that boys in U. S. Service will prove themselves ready and willing to go into the thickest of the fight for Liberty and the ones we love so dearly in the "Homeland", and who are at the present time doing all they can, in every way, to make us comfortable and feel that we are being helped in every possible way at home; and just a little encouragement from home is worth more than all else.

We now have an American Y M C A representative with us who is working very hard in our behalf. He has already established a small library and has some interesting English and American literature at our disposal and a few times has been able to get a few American cigarettes for us.

I don't know whether it is worth while for me to try to get an order signed for cigarettes now, for by the time you could get them to me, I might not be here, so I think we had best wait until I am more permanently located before I try to get cigarettes sent me from home.

Your Son,
Willie

front themselves, but are willing to do anything they can for the ones who are there and help send more just at the time they are needed most, that when the crisis of the world war comes, that boys in U. S. Service will prove themselves ready and willing to go into the thickest of the fight for Liberty and the ones we love so dearly in the "Homeland", and who are at the present time doing all they can, in every way, to make us comfortable and feel that we are being helped in every possible way at home; and just a little encouragement from home is worth more than all else.

We now have an American Y M C A representative with us who is working very hard in our behalf. He has already established a small library and has some interesting English and American literature at our disposal and a few times has been able to get a few American cigarettes for us.

I don't know whether it is worth while for me to try to get an order signed for cigarettes now, for by the time you could get them to me, I might not be here, so I think we had best wait until I am more permanently located before I try to get cigarettes sent me from home.

Your Son,
Willie

MILK SUBSTITUTE FOR CALF

Massachusetts Experiment Station Recommends Feeding Mixture Costing Three Cents Pound.

Nothing is better than milk on which to raise thrifty, growing calves, whether they are intended for the dairy, the feed lot or the show ring. The ordinary farmer often finds milk too expensive as a calf feed. The following substitute is recommended by the Massachusetts Experiment station: Twenty-two pounds ground oats, ten pounds linseed meal, five pounds middlings, 11 pounds fine corn meal, 1 1/2 pounds fine blood meal, one-half pound salt. Total cost, three cents a pound.

Prepare by adding one-half pound of meal to two quarts of boiling water for each feed. At each feeding moisten the meal first with a little cold water to prevent it forming lumps, and then pour on the boiling water, and stir well. When this is cooled down to the temperature of milk fresh drawn from the cow it is ready to feed.

It is better to let the calf have whole milk for about a week, then gradually introduce a little of the milk substitute for ten days or two weeks, when you can cut out the milk entirely.

As soon as the calf will eat, let it have hay and a little of the meal dry, together with fresh water. Always have the calf meal mixture milk warm when fed. Have the buckets clean and do not overfeed. A young calf will usually begin to eat hay at about three weeks old.

COW NEEDS RESTING PERIOD

Some Animals Maintain Good Milk Flow Right Up to Calving Time—Rest Is Important.

The dairying department of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station recommends that the dairy farmer should remember to give his cows a rest of six weeks or more before they freshen. Some cows may maintain a good flow of milk right up to calving time, and in such cases the dairyman hesitates to dry them off for a rest period of several weeks. This should be done, however, and the cow well fed so that she will be in good flesh when she freshens.

The work of producing a heavy yield of milk for ten months or a year is a severe drain upon the cow's strength and vitality, and a period of rest should be given her to recuperate and prepare for another lactation period. If she finishes her milking period quite thin in flesh, she should be given a longer dry period and more liberally fed. The loss of what milk the cow might produce during the dry period will be made up several times over by an increased yield during the following lactation period. A good rest and liberal feeding preceding the date of calving helps largely to bring about a good yield during the following year.

RECORD OF LEADING BREEDS

Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Holstein-Friesian Have 16,155 Animals Registered.

The following are the records of the four leading breeds of dairy cattle for the last year:

Jersey—6,146 cows registered; average yield, 7,816 pounds; average butterfat, 418 pounds; average per cent, 6.85.

Guernsey—5,081 cows registered; average yield, 8,846 pounds; average butterfat, 441 pounds; average per cent, 4.97.

Ayrshire—2,186 cows registered; average yield, 9,447 pounds; average butterfat, 872.9 pounds; average per cent, 8.94.

Holstein-Friesian—2,742 cows registered; average yield, 14,619 pounds; average butterfat, 504 pounds; average per cent, 3.4.

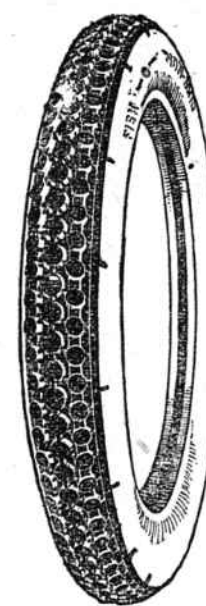
Ayrshire Cow.

average yield, 8,846 pounds; average butterfat, 441 pounds; average per cent, 4.97.

Ayrshire—2,186 cows registered; average yield, 9,447 pounds; average butterfat, 872.9 pounds; average per cent, 8.94.

Holstein-Friesian—2,742 cows registered; average yield, 14,619 pounds; average butterfat, 504 pounds; average per cent, 3.4.

For Insurance
Accident and
Fiduciary Bonds
J. F. McNulty, Agent
Monterey, va.



FISK THE RIGHT TIRE
Right in quality, in price and mileage, with the right policy back of it. The dependable, economically-priced automobile tire.



HINER GARAGE CO.
Monterey, Va
McDOWELL GARAGE CO.
McDowell, Va.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL for WOMEN

Farmville, Virginia

Splendidly equipped for the TRAINING of TEACHERS. Thirty-fifth session opens September 11, 1918. For catalogue address J. L. JARMAN, President

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Fredericksburg, Va.

Professional training for teachers. Preparation for home life. Special industrial courses. All courses lead to Virginia certificates. Post-graduate courses leading to degree of Bachelor of Science in Education. Expenses actual cost. Best location. Modern buildings. Ideal health conditions. For free tuition, catalogue and general information, write,
E. H. RUSSELL, President

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS DELIVERED BY MAIL TO YOUR HOME

Tear Out—Fill In—Hand Letter—Send by Mail to Post Office TO THE LOCAL POSTMASTER—Have letter-carrier deliver to me on _____ I will pay on delivery: _____

(State number wanted) \$5. U. S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS at _____ each
(State number wanted) 25c. U. S. THIRTY SECOND CENTS at _____ each.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Date _____

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF

The Citizens Bank of Highland, Incorporated located at Monterey in the county of Highland State of Virginia, at the close of business June 29, 1918, made to the State Corporation Commission.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$141,039.01
Overdrafts, secured, \$.....	777.06
unsecured, \$777.06	1,119.14
Furniture and fixtures	22.82
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	14,767.88
Due from National Banks	5,710.00
Paper currency	232.17
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	795.00
Gold coin	662.39
Silver coin	166,055.38
Total	\$166,055.38

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$20,000.00
Surplus fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits, less amount paid for interest expenses and taxes	2,140.49
Dividends unpaid	4.00
Individual deposits, including savings deposits	59,854.45
Time certificates of deposit	60,844.65
Certified checks	15.00
Due to National Banks	2,494.23
Reserved for accrued interest on certificates of deposit	701.16
Reserved for accrued taxes	1.40
Total	\$166,055.38

I, C. C. Hansel Cashier do solemnly swear that the above is a true statement of the financial condition of The Citizens Bank of Highland, Incorporated located at Monterey in the County of Highland State of Virginia, at the close of business on the 29th day of June, 1918, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Correct—Attest: C. C. Hansel, Cashier.

Edwin B. Jones
Boyd Stephenson } Directors
V. B. Bishop }
State of Virginia,
County of Highland.
Sworn to and subscribed before me by C. C. Hansel Cashier this 11th day of July, 1918.
W. H. Matheny, N. P.
My commission expires May 2, 1920.

I, I. W. Nicholas, Cashier, do solemnly swear that the above is a true statement of the financial condition of The Crabbottom Valley Bank, Incorporated, located at Crabbottom, in the County of Highland State of Virginia, at the close of business on the 29th day of June, 1918, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Correct—Attest: I. W. Nicholas, Cashier.

O. P. Chew
Geo. E. Sweeker } Directors
J. W. Newnam }
State of Virginia,
County of Highland.
Sworn to and subscribed before me by I. W. Nicholas, Cashier this 9th day of July, 1918.
E. D. Sweeker, N. P.
My commission expires Oct. 20, 1919.